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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 8, 1856,

WHOLE NO. 391.

SAMUEL C. BUSEY & CO.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Tenth street, and is delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car-riers) at 6½ cents per week. Single copy, 1 cent. Mail subscribers, \$4 00 per annum, or \$2 00 for six months, always in advance.

Five lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

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Is published every Saturday, on the following
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Ten cents per line for each insertion.

All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "American Oryan," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence-"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—
I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake;
since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican
government."—Washington.

government."—Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean—'that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.'"—Jefferson.

At a regular meeting of the National Council, of the American Party, begun and held at Philadel-phia, on the 5th of June, A. D., 1855, the fol-lowing was adopted as The Platform and Prin-ciples of the Organization.

1.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Be-ing, who rules over the Universe, who presides

over the councils of nations,—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sen-

timent of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration, for heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully

III .- The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—
1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or

2 2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every prin-

ciple of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity 4th. The suppression of all tendencies to politi

cal division, founded on "geographical discrimi-nations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the

several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these Uni-ted States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and ance to the spirit of innovation upon Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States. And, as a corollary to the above :

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law whe her National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by

the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agree-ments; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the

laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.
VI.—The essential modification of the Natural

ization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all

acts of Congress making grants of land to unnat-uralized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.
VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which

the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency,

and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which char

These on the one hand. On the other :-Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascer

taining fitness for office is the capability, the faith-fulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or can-VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomotic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "Americans only shall

GOVERN AMERICA." The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peacefu enjoyment of his own religious opinions and wor-ship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position mea of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism. X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country is schools availed by the State, which schools

in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all vir) out is stinction of creed,

of party, and free from any influence or direction

or a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Fible is at concert the correct of the consent of the server of Christianity. Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having el-evated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and per-petaity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex-treme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no disbonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in sub-

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress pos-sesses no power, under the Constitution, to legis-late upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the

United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the
United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations

with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each mem-ber shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no coneealment of the places of meeting of subordinate coun

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,

President of National Council.
C. D. Deshler, of New Jersey,

Corresponding Secretary.

James M. Stephens, of Maryland,

Recording Secretary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE PRESS.

WE presume no Medical Preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our name beautiful. isfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected, none but the best quality being used. By these means, the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well-merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors."—Providence

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"Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above-named medicine. "e speak from our own observation and experience, when we say, that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhess and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their houses."—Oincinnati Evening Nonpariet.

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Their Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors, Cigars, &c., and they hope, by attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and obtain the patronage of any and all who are either hungry or thirstynov 29—2m.

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OHN A. KEYS, Merchant Tailor, No. andria, Va.

Constantly on hand Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, &c., and everything to be found in a gentlemen's outlitting mar 80—1y mar 80-1y

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KINCHELOE & CO.,

No. 25 King street,

Jan 15—tf

Alexandria, Va.

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DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. Relief in six to twelve hours. No Mercury or Noxious Drugs. A cure warranted, or no charge, in from

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timdity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men, of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Sonates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence. Young Men,

Marriage.

Marriage Persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored. Marriage.

Organic Weakness,
Immediately cured and full vigor restored. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentle-man and confidently rely upon his skill as a phy-OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street,

Fail not to observe name and number. Be particular, for Ignorant, Trifing Quacks, with false names or Paltry Humbug Certificates, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lark near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

Dr. Johnston, Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that ever were known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep; great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

Take Particular Notice.

Take Particular Notice.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c.,

are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing heir vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Young Men Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be shatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such

Marriage, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most ne cessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for Organic Weakness. By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor re-

sands of the most nervous and debilitated who had lost all hope, have been immediately re-lieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weak-ness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, important Surgical Operations and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing us. a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afficient

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure fiveds he has imbibed the needs of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shams or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make t appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, "skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unskilfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poson, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his office.

Letters must contain a stamp to use on the eply.

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MORE Bounty Land to all who served in any war, since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, landsmen. chaplains, clerks, Indians, wagon-masters, teamsters, (or their widows, or minor children,) who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 24 days, will do well to write to us, post paid, and their Land Warrant will be sent to them, and no charge, if not obtained.

Address, or call on
LLOYD & CO., Claim Agents,
Opposite The Treasury, Washington, D. C.
mar 7—tf

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING SCHOOL.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform Mechanics and others wishing to acquire a knowledge of this branch of the arts, that he will open a School at his room, southeast corner of Eleventh and F streets, on the evening of the 15th October for the present of the bar for the bar fo Eleventh and F streets, on the evening of the 10th October, for the purpose of teaching Drawing in all its branches, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 until 9% o'clock. Terms moderate.

W. S. WEST, Architect.

Southeast corner of Eleventh and F streets.

oct 16—cod8m

Washington, D. C.

Speech of Gen. Sam Houston. Delivered at Austin, November 28, 1855.

[CONTINUED.]

Would you consider such policy as recognising the rights of American freemen? My countrymen, I am for extending to foreigners all the privileges which they of right can anticipate—greater blessings than they ever enjoyed in the land from which they came. I am for giving them all the rights which we extend to our minors. I am in favor of giving them equal participation in our free institutions whenever they shall have passed a proper probation here; until that time I am willing that their merit should place them on social equality. their merit should place them on social equality.

I am not willing to surrender the imprescriptible rights of freemen into foreign hands, until their affections and principles are identified with this country, for which our fathers bled and transmited as an equal heritage, until they have remained twenty-one years in our country. With perfect guarantee extended to them for all their civil rights, I antee extended to them for all their civil rights, I don't wish to encumber them with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Our children pass a probation from infancy to manhood; intelligence is progressive, and from their mother's breast they imbibe certain notions of liberty, and with all the advantages of education and of society, they are not deemed capable of exercising the right of suffrage until they have attained the age of twenty-one years. Thousands and tens of thousands of for-

European despotism before they are capable of comprehending or realizing the beauties of our free system of government. My countrymen, may I not be indulged in this disposition? Is it criminal for me to honestly differ with others in political opinion? Am I to be proscribed for exercising a right which I concede to others? I have labored through my whole life for that privilege, and I will die in vindicating it as

years. Thousands and tens of thousands of for-eigners migrate to our country without knowing anything of our language, and utter strangers to

our institutions. They have to unlearn those of

a prerogative.

In remarking on the subject of foreigners not being acquainted with our language and our laws, I must be permitted to relate an anecdote in connection with this subject. A candidate in the late canvass, in a county not remote from this place, ode up to a good German residence, and on en-

tering the house accosted the occupant thus: Candidate. How do you do? German. How do you do? Candidate. Do you live here? German. Yab, I libs here. Candidate. Well, I am a candidate, I bave ome electioneering.
German. I have heard of these electioneering

folks going about the country.

Candidate (observing a decanter of liquor on the mantel.) I am not one of those temperance candidates you have heard of. I am in favor of llowing every man to drink whenever he pleases. There are some candidates in favor of passing laws prohibiting people from drinking liquor, but I am not one of those sort.

German. Any pody vants to pass laws vat vill make peeble not git thrunk? Candidate. Yes, there's these Know-Nothings

what pass laws not to let people get drunk if they choose.

German. That's so petter as good! I goes to town sometimes, ven I gits whiskey and gits thrunk, and then I spends my money, and then I have to git sober, and that's mighty bad. And then if I had laid out my money for someting for the old woman and the children, that would have been good. And then I feel so pad yen I gits sober. good. And then I feel so pad ven I gits sober.

Candidate. Well, I am not a Know-Nothing am a Democrat. German. I have heard of them Democrats Candidate. I am in favor of allowing Germans to vote for office and make laws. These Know-Nothings won't allow foreigners to vote for twenty-

one years after they have come to this country. not allow Germans to hold office and vote for 21 years. We come here, we don't know anyting about your language here, and we don't know any-ting about your laws, and we got our own notions, and can't read your language; and dis is your own country vot you make, and we come here and you made the laws. You know better how to take made the laws. You know better how to take care of the government than we do, and I won't vote for no foreigner to make laws. I come from my country to git rid of the infarnal laws, and I don't vant any lawmakers vot comes from that country. The foreigners make bad laws in their country, and I come here to get rid of bad laws.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have told you about the Nebraska bill, I will tell you I am a Democrat—a Jackson Democrat. I have never been envision. Jackson Democrat. I have never been anything else. He was the first statesman I ever admired elsc. He was the first statesman I ever admired. I adhered to him consistently to the day of his death, and to his principles to this hour. I saw his mortal remains deposited in the bosom of mother earth, and I would deem it sacrilege to abandon his political faith. Now, let any other statesman living come forward and claim a higher title to Jackson Democracy than mine. The man does not live, Other statesmen have had other favor-

does not live. Other statesmen have had other favorites than him. They have held office or been advocates of other individuals at times than General Jackson. I had none other while he lived. stand upon the platform upon which he stood. It is not one of modern construction. It consists of but two planks—the constitution and the Union. Upon these I am willing to live, and I expect to die. They were broad enough for Andrew Jackson to stand upon and vindicate his principles with all the legitimate compro-mises of the constitution. Here is where I stand. It is considered very offensive to the bombshel Democracy to say that the American party is built on the ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties.

"Ruins" is a relative term, and somewhat ambiguous in its meaning.

I will give the substance of the evidence I have for arriving at this conclusion of mine. It will be recollected my friend, and colleague, Gen. Rusk, in a letter written some months since, declared that the misfortune of the Democratic party was the number of Abolitionists and Free-soilers which it contained; and if they could be got rid of, the party would be a great deal better off; that it was split up, was one of the causes which originated nerican party; that Mr. Polk while President retained too many in office, and that they did nothing but produce confusion in the party; and evidently defeated Gen. Cass in his aspirations to the Presidency; that Mr. Pierce when he came into office, no doubt with good intentions, appoint-ed a great many Abolitionists to office, and that until the party was purged of them it would not be harmonious; that he would rather suffer defeat without them than to achieve victory with them. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has been held up by the bombshell Democracy as a Democratic prosclyte, and whose election was received as a Democratic triumph, though he had always been a Whig of the ultra school, declared that the Democratic party had the dry rot-an incurable disease, in timber

and platform. [Laughter.]
Is it wrong to say that a party thus situated is in ruins? Has any one heard of Mr. Pierce dis-charging an Abolitionist or Free-soiler from office? We only hear of his cutting off the heads of the we only hear of his cutting on the heads of the members of the American party; but ne foreigner recalled, or Abolitionist expelled. Look at the leaders of the Democracy in this State. Who are they? In the East, Gen. Rusk is not one of them. Gen. Rusk is not sufficiently ultra for them in their new-fangled doctrines. They are known either to be Nulliflers, Secessionists, or Disunionists, and a majority of them of this latter class. They are catering to the ruinous doctrines of disunion.

Would you not rather have liberty without Union than Union without liberty? This is the cant of some of the Federal officers of the government. It is an expression of insanity. They are inseparable. Destroy either, and the other must perish. They cannot stand alone. Americans created the Union, and Americans certainly know best how to preserve it. preserve it. Where such cant is used it can but prepare the public mind by such suggestions to entertain distrust in the Union and in the benefits arising from it; and finally to undermine it. It is to prepare the popular mind for the belief that Union is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the South, and thereby destroying the only liberty

which can ever exist in America. The object of the disunionists has ever been to array the North against the South in a state of artagonism, to agitate every subject calculated to separate the bonds of union and destroy fraternal feeling between the sections. What would be the condition of the two sections if disunion were to take place? Standing armies would be the inevi-table result; taxation would be the consequence of standing armies; anarchy would ensue. Distress and despondency would cause the people to fly to the armies of a popular leader, in the hope of protection, or at least an alleviation of their sufferings; and where we now enjoy union and liberty there would be despotism and misery. What would our situation be, in the event of a dissolution of the Union? You may approach the gulf of ruin, but you dare not look in it. I hope it is far distant from us. It is not pleasant to contemplate this subject; but it is less terrific at a distance than it must be if it should ever come upon us. The coward's cry is, there is no danger; but when danger approaches he is unprepared to grapple with the adversary, and attempts to flee, but is stricken down by the destroyer.

The number of slaveholders in the Southern States is 250,000, and the number of slaves 3,500, 000—fourteen to one. If disunion ever takes place, two sections in such juxtaposition as the North is to the South, it would be impossible to maintain peace between them. Would it prevent the escape of slaves from the South to the North, or would it not greatly increase that evil? And must we not suppose the able-bodied slave, when he fled to that country, would become the merca-nary of that government, and with them would become the mercenary soldier to war against his former master? What portion of our Southern population not slaveholders would remain in territory where slaveholders would remain in the slaveholders would re not slaveholders would remain in territory where slavery exists, and where they would be menaced by sarvile insurrections? Would not every man who is not a slaveholder, with his family, quit his home and seek a succedaneum where he would be exempt from the horrors which would menace the very foundation of the Southern Confederacy? let imagination draw a picture which is too big with horrors for language to describe. The Union must be preserved. Let us be up and doing while it is yet day, for the night cometh when no man can work. Let us meet the insidious foe of our country's glory, our country's afety, and its only salvation—the Union of these States.

My devotion to the Union, my regard for the Compromises of the Constitution, induced me to

oppose every violation of the compacts made under it, and hence I was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I have been charged with being favorable to Abolitionism. I pity the creature who has ever had the audacity to think he could taught me by such as important. could taunt me by such an imputation. For him I will entertain no other feeling than that of cool and dispassionate contempt. They have charged me with catering to the Presidency. That man I could pity if it were not more agreeable to laugh at him. Have I not been twice President of the "Lone Star State?" Have I not guided her sh p through the dark and stormy billows of revolution? Have I not navigated her into a delightful haver, after a period of nine years war? And is she not now pre-eminent in all that is desirable and proton as a State of this Union? I would not court the ninent in all that is desirable and proud be advancing upon me, and I am not anxious to court new cares. If it were not for the conscious flight of time, I should not realize the advance of

age's infirmities, but I know the day is not distant when I must be called to my last account.

I thank my God that much of my life has been spent in the emancipation of my countrymen from the thraldom of tyranny and in breaking the manacles of despotism, and in striking from their consciences the chains of priest-craft. But, my fellowcitizens, if the American people should ever indulge an inclination to elevate me to the Presidency of the United States, and that thing should be consummated, I hope I will know my duties to my constituents, and I will not hesitate in commencing a reform of the government, and my exertions shall be unremitting, until I have experienced its accomplishment. But for all this I would not cate r

to any ism on earth, and least of all to abolitionism with its train of evils, terrible as disunion itself.

Born in the South, bred in the South, having lived in the South, and having bled in the South, and watered none but Southern soil with my blood, how could I prove recreant to these ties? Nor are these all the ties that bind me to the South. My kindred, my wife, my children, and friends of early life, comrades of my riper years—they too are pledges of my fidelity to the South—but all these cannot render me unfaithful to the Union. What contemptible folly to charge me with abandoning the rights of my countrymen or forgetting my duty to my constituents. I have seen passing in duty to my constituents. I nave seen passing in the newspapers a letter from Henry A. Wise. I didn't intend to enlarge his notoriety, but I will dignify him with a passing notice. Henry A. Wise!—Who is he? The newspa-

pers say he is the governor elect of Virginia; the records of the country say he is the shameless slanderer and reviler of Andrew Jackson, who slanderer and reviler of Andrew Jackson, who charged him with corruption, and for years opposed his administration and traduced his character—charged him with corruption in his administration—rash and unparalleled corruption, yet Virginia has honored him with her confidence. To be sure he has got that distinction, while Minister to Brazil he became notorious in foreign countries by a quarrel about women and children with a corrubourners who had been run off from with a scrub-emperor, who had been run off from Europe, and who found a throne on the banks of the Amazon. He was not recalled by Mr. Polk, whom he had slandered and traduced, as well : General Jackson, from the fact Mr. Polk could not General Jackson, from the lact air. Fox count not descend to retaliate for the abuse which he had lavished upon him. In his reply to a Boston committee he has called my name, and intended, no doubt, to identify me with abolition by insinuating that I had co-operated with abolitionists. This low fling of his would not elevate the character of a third rate demagogue. But he is a man who has been accustomed to minister in other people's quarrels, whilst he has had wonderful tact in perthe last he would wish to follow. That he has no inclination to follow me, I readily admit. He must be aware of an aversion I have to juveniles of the canine species barking at my heels, and he might apprehend that too near an approach might subject him to some inconvenience.

I adopt and admire the principles of the Americal adopt and admire the principles of the American admired the principle

can party. It is the only party in my opinion whose principles will maintain the perpetuity of our free institutions. I know men will occasionally withdraw from the party. Individuals may with-draw from motives I do not impugn—a sense of gratitude for favors conferred, a desire on the part of an individual to reward a friend against whom he cannot vote without ingratitude in tion, I think are perfectly excusable; or when it is necessary for domestic peace, or to gratify the anxiety of a particular friend, I don't think it ne-